EUROPE.

Princess Louise of England and the Marquis of Lorne.

PRUSSIA'S PEACE DEMANDS OF FRANCE.

Napoleon's Investments in Foreign Countries.

Value of Modern Paris-Former Sieges of

By the European mail of the 19th of October at this port we have the following important and very interesting details of our cable news telegrams to that

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne.
It is stated from England by mail of 19th of October that the marriage of the Princess Louise with Marquis of Lorne will "probably be celebrated the first week of Pebruary," and that Parliament will be asked to present the royal bride with the same dowry as was voted to the Princess Helena on he: marriage, namely, £30,000 and £6,000 a year.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt, M. P. 107 Oxford, in addressing the electors there, spoke of the approaching marriage of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorn. He said:—"it so happens that he young nobleman who is fortunate enough to have secured the affections of the Princess is a great personal friend and, matecd, a relation of my own. I happened to be ssaying at the house of his parents at the time the announcement of the fact—though then a secret—was first made. I happen, consequently, to know that it is a marriage of the purest affection; and I am sure that a matter so interesting, both in its political and its historical importance, is one which will secure the hearty sympathy and approval to the English people. That a daugnter of the royal lamily should be bestowed upon a subject of the prown is an event which I believe has not happened in the history of fingland for two hundred years. If to not believe there is any man in England who will regret that the crown should be guided by a wise policy, and thus have brought itself into a more close and immediate relation with the people of this country. ill be asked to present the royal bride with the

How Mr. Harcourt's Relationship Comes.

How Mr. Harcoart's Relationship Comes.

[From the London Globe, Oct. 18.]

Some native of the sister island is usually to be found ready upon any public event to supply the come element, without which the affair would be as incomplete as the course at Epson without its dog. It, however, as will sometimes happen, Fardly does not come up to time, some Englishman of a light and playful temperament pirouettes gracefully into the vacant post; but it is seldom that he executes his maccustomed role with such complete fellenty and such genuine Irish humor as did Mr. William Nermon harcourt at Oxford on Friday last, unless the paragraph which appeared in some of the morning papers yesterday has improved upon the real performance. The Times unkindly omitted the fat desprit of its distinguished correspondent "Historicus;" but the Dady News and the relegionary both tell us that the honorable member informed his constituents, a propos of the recently hanounced royal engagement, that "it so happens that the young nobleman who is fortunate enough to have secured the affections of the Princess is a great personal friend, and, indeed, a relation of my own."

reat personal friend, and, indeed, a relation of my wo."
Everyone has heard of an Irich cousin, and will conow happiny Mr. harcourt has caught the spirit of his assumed character when he remonsters that he relationship is no less close than that of a cond dousin, once removed. The speaker's grand-nother, Lady Anne Vetnon, was sister of deorge tranville, second Marquess of Stanord and first bake of Sutherman, who was speategrandiather of he young Lord Lorne. Mr. Harcourt went on to say:—"I happened to be staying at the house of his arcents at the time the announcement of the fact-hough then a secret—was arst made."

The tables are our own, as it would be unfair to save undistinguished so perfect an example of that orm of orator; which is popularly shown as an rish buil. It is, however, a mose equalled by the concluding paragraph, as fellows:—"I do not believe there is any man in Engand who will regret that the crown should be guided by a wise policy, at the flows have from these interesting the a proceed.

teve there is any man in England who will regret Satthe crown should be guided by a wise policy, and Data have trought user into a more close and minediate relation with the people of this country." Certainly he would be a bold man who would refret that the crown should be guided by a wise bolicy, and he would be equally courageous who hould out any policy wise which did not coment till more closely the ties of that affectionate by alty with which her subjects regard Queen Victoria.

What the British People Say.

From the Pail Mail Gazette, Oct. 18.]
The prima facie aspects of the proposed marriage of Lora Lorne with the Princess Louise seem to have een at last exhausted by the London press. The torning Post has explained to us that the Queen as now so many grand-hidren as make it very mikely that any Duke of Argyll will ascend the ritish throne and tytanuize over us as Machalite and Comercia. many an older MacCallum More. This revives that queer jargon which Lord Palmerstoh was so lond of employing on similar occasions, and waich seemed to proceed on the assumption that the great danger impending over our country was the failure of the dynasty, and the consequent necessity of looking out for a descendant of the Functs has correctly told us that marriages of Princesses who was willing to abjure popery. The Furnes has correctly told us that marriages of Princesses with subjects were once knew in England, but have of late come to be uncommon; and has still more recently assured has readers in somewhat mysterious language that her Majesty had a green problem to soive, and has solved it satisfactorily. Finally, we should have said that he Daily Telegraph takes the lead had been all that could be wished in number and warmth, it they had not been transcended in the latter quality by the extraordinary nuptual orallen which Mr. Vernon Harbourt appears to have addressed to the electors of Oktord. We have no wish to follow up these views of the subject. Nothing but good can be asserted or predicted of the proposed marriage; and of the Queen's conduct in the matter all that can be said without imperimence is that sale probably soled on a balance of motives such as constantly influence laddes of lower position. It is impossible that her Majesty should not share the prejudices of her immediate predocessors in favor of the marriage of princes and princesses with persons belonging to houses convextonally regarded as sovereign. The Hanover sings of Great Britain had more of this feeling than the older English dynasties, for two reasons: first, the theory of the divine right of kings had been graming ground for a century before they ascended the British throne, and had tended to turn sovereigns into a separate caste; next, the German princess were much more jealous of their position than others, precisely because, dwarted as lacy were by the still revered majesty of the empire, their situation in monarchical society nany an older MacCallum More. This revives hat queer jargon which Lord Palmerston ras so fond of employing on similar occasions, and vaich seemed to proceed on the assumption

VICTORIA'S DAUGHTERS.

The Crown Princess of Prussin and Princess

Alice. . The Cross Gazette of Berilla gives the following account of the life of her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussis, daughter of Queen Victoria, at

Princess of Prussia, daughter of Occau Victoria, at Homburg, from a private letter;—
Our Crown Princess has now been here for four weeks. Her sister, the Princess Alice of Darmstadt, eften comes with her children to visit fier. At such times the sight of the family excursions from the old castle are very pleasant, as there are inon eleven children together, and they are all very lively. Several of them lately rode out on dankeys, and two pushed a chalse from behind which was drawn by two small horses, and in which some of

the children were also scated. The Orown Princess is exceedingly simple in her tastes and manners. She herself carries refreshments in a basket to the patients in the Lazareth. She has had everything there arranged in the most excellent manner. She has had the bees covered with white sheets and coverlets and neat curtains put up. By her orders flowers are placed in the rooms, and a concert was given by the band of the Kurhaus, on which occasion the wounded were carried in their beds into the court of the barracks. She has caused several old servants of the old English marchioness to be summened to visit her. She has also visited the wounded Major S. and the Landrath, to the latter of whom she entrusted presents for the male and female attendants on the wounded, with whom she converses in a very triendly manner. Her youngest son is very like his handsome old grandfather, the King. It is always a pleasure to see him, he is such a splendid child. The Crown Princess, beyond all doubt, possesses a great deal of energy, and she is fond of simplicity and good order.

The Fire Guard here desired to place a guard of honor at the Castle, but she refused the offer with thanks. She arrived with her children in a carriage. No one recognized or salued her; a splendid enterance had been expected, and she was past. She has generally one of her children on her lap when she drives out. It is no wonder she has gained all hearts, especially those of the mothers. She has also had an open hand for the inhabitants of Strasburg in their need. Many of them who had fed are now returning home.

Dublin correspondent of the London News writes:-The announcement that a member of the royal family is about to marry the son of a Scotch duke has raised a double question here—the first being, of course, that of a princess marrying outside the royal circle. The second takes the form of an Irish grievance. Had the choice of the Princess Louisa been of an English nobleman the idea of a grievance would not so readily have suggested itself. But the partiality of the Queen herself for Scotland is often ungraciously remarked upon here, and the choice of a Scoten Duke by the Frincess Louisa will not tend to allay the feeling.

Even the loyal conservanty journal, the Daily Express, asks, "is there is not in this marriage the germ of an Irish question? Three princes and a princess remain still undisposed of. Justice to Ireland clearly demands that we should not be forgotion, but the same pournal dismisses as unworthy of serious consideration. It has a predictally obsolete, and when the House of Commons, not the sovereign, makes and unmakes Cablines."

The Preeman's Journal says:—"The public will see in this innovation common sense striking down the barrier that severs a ruler from the people, and the first step tewarits the removal of the superstition that medgeta round the blood of royal personages. It is a right royal stride in the democratic course on which England has of face travelled with such marvellous rapidity."

The Cork Examiner regards the occurrence as "a striking sign of the times." It thinks the alliance "an extremely fortunate one for the princess. To be the wife of the head of the princely house of Campbell is something better than to fail into the hands of some needy German adventurer.

The Cork Examiner regards the respectant bride grown's father is a leading member of the Ministry, and, though possessing some of the best blood of Scotland in his veins, respects trade and commerce duke has raised a double question here—the firs being, of course, that of a princess marrying outside

MARRIAGE IN IRELAND.

The New Marriage Act of Britain. ringe law of Ireland by an act of Parliament at the end of the late session. It will take effect on the 1st of January next. Marriages in Ireland are to be legalized between persons of different religious persussions on certain conditions set forth being complied with. A Protestant Episcopalian clergyman may solemnize a marriage between a Protestant and a person who is not a Protestant Episcopalian; and also by a Roman Catholic clergyman between a person who is a Roman Catholic and a person who is a Roman Catholic. A part of the Irish act pussed in the 19th Geo. II., cap. 13, which provides that a marriage between a Papist and any person who has professed himself or herself to be a Protest and at any time within twelve months before such celepration of marriage, if celebrated by a Gatholic priest, is to be vold is repealed; but any marriage somemized by a Protestant Episcopalian clergyman between a person who is a Protestant Episcopalian and a person who is not a Protestant Episcopalian, or by a Roman Catholic clergyman between a person who is not a Protestant Episcopalian, or by a Roman Catholic clergyman between a person who is not a Roman Catholic, shall be void to all intents in cases where the parties to soon marriage knowingly and wirdly intermarried without due notice to the registrar, or without a certificate of notice duly issued or without the presence of one or more witnesses, or in a building not set apart for the celebration of Divine service, according to the ritag and ceremonies of the religion of the clergyman selemnizing such marriage. may so empize a marriage between a Protestant and

INTERVIEWING GARIBALDI.

Tours, on the strength of an acquaintance with Ricciotti Garibaldi obtained an interview with the General, the result of which he describes. Having presented his card the correspondent was invited to call again, with his wife, at eight o'clock, and believing the hour meant to be eight in the evening he had the misfortune to arrive after the hero had gone to bed. The remainder of the story correspondent to tell, thus:-

correspondent to tell, thus:—
The General's valet de chambre was evidently tindressing to be down for the night, on a mattress, in a small antechamber. All hope of seeing the "Hon" that evening vanished from my mind. However, I said, "General Garibaid!" "The General has just gone to bed," was the answer. "Oh, then, I am extremely sorry to have disturbed him, but he gave us an appointment for eight o'clock, and it is now striking that hour." Upon this the servant disappeared into an inner room, whence in less than half a minute he returned, saying that the General had meant sight o'clock in the morning; that hour mind going into his bedroom it would give him much pleasure to receive us. Of course, we did not hesitate to accept such an essentially private audience with a great man. We were ushered in, the servant placing two armchairs by the pedidic.

ushered in, the servant placing two armchairs by the bedside.

The first thing that struck me as I saw Garibaldi raise his head from his pillow, graciously to sainte a lady and hold out his band, was that he looked much younger than I had fancted. I was familiar with his countenance from an engraving in my possession, from a painting by Faganani, which I always thought and now know to be the best portrait of him in existence. None of the photographs give a good idea of the expression of his face. I never saw a man of his age look so little careworn. Goodness and innocence, combined with great intelligence, beam in his featiness. That exceeding charm, that fascination of manner which everybody who has written about him attempts to describe, came up to and even transcended my expectations. He received us with the most unaffected grace, and placed us at our case at once. As American correspondent, more practiced in the art of "interviewing" than I am, would probably have asked the General plump what he thought of the prospects of the war. But my disposition led me to refram scrupniously from putting any question to him which it might be embarrassing to answer.

Inquiring after Ricciotti, the General told me that when last he heard of him he was in Corfu; that he had come away from Caprera so suddenly that his soms did not know of his going; but he was sure that when last he heard of him he was in Corfu; that he had come away from Caprera so suddenly that his soms did not know of his going; but he was sure that when last he heard of him he was in Corfu; that ne had come away from Caprera so suddenly that his soms did not know of his going; but he was sure that when last he heard of him he was in Corfu; that ne had come away from Caprera so suddenly that his soms did not know of his going; but he was sure that when last he heard of him he was in Corfu; that ne had come away from Caprera so suddenly that his soms did not know of his going; but he was sure that when last he heard of him he was in Corfu; that ne had co The first thing that struck me as I saw Garlbaldi

he transed us repeatedly for our visit in the most dattering terms.

As Garibaldi sat up in bed in a flannel shirt (for he had no nightgown) I could see that his arms were emanated and his fingers somewhat con-tracted with rheumatism, but he did not look to me His light brown beard is far less grizzled than most of the portraits of him represent.

WAR NOTES BY MAIL

Famine Impending in Northeastern France. Mr. W. H. Bullock, who has taken charge of a mission of relief to the suffering peasants in the northeast of France, writes from Boullion;-

east of France, writes from Boullion:—

For the present we must leave the towns to themselves. In some villages an aimost clean sweep has been made of every conceivable article of food, clothing or forniture; the savings banks have, of the peasants who made any provision for the future had deposits. The cattle pigue is carrying off those of their cattle not carried off by the Prussians. Their pigs and poultry have vanished; trybus and smalipox are ravaging the wasted villages; the clothweaving, which is combined with agriculture, in the villages about Bedan, is at a standstill; there is no seed to sow; their unthrashed corn was either consumed by the German cavalry or wantonly strewn about the fields for the bivouacs. I spent nearly four hours in a village a few miles noross the fronter yesterday, warre I ascertained on the 500th.

that all this occurred and is occurring, and have unhappily every reason to fear that this village—I dare not give even the name, for fear of compromising individuals—is only one specimen out of hundreds. There regins at this moment sad want and distress everywhere—not yet absolute dearth, but plain, unmistakable famine is advancing with fearfully rapid strides, with pestilence in its wake. The famine may be stayed by help from without, and if we can stay the famine the pestilence it may be hoped may be stayed too. America and England will not be told this, if I judge them rightly, and let these innocent Victims starye. victims starve.

Sir Tollemache Sinclair, who has returned to England from the seat of war, writes as follows:—If Paris is taken I understand that public opinion in Germany is in favor of the following conditions:—

many is in favor of the following conditions:—

First.—The cession of Alsace and German Lorraine
to Germany, of the Flemish portion of France to Belgium, of Savoy to Switzerland, and of Corsica and
Nice to Italy.

Second—One milliard of thaiers, or about
2180,000,000, of war indemnity.

Third.—Haif the French feet.

Fourth.—The demolition of Cherbourg.

Fifth.—France not to keep more than 100,000 soldiers, marines and sallors.

Sizth—No Turcos or other savages to be employed
in European wariare.

Seconth—mercantile vessels of beiligerents to be
exempt from capture. exempt from capture.

Eighth.-No open towns to be bombarded, or the unfortified parts of fortified towns, where this can

thnorthest parts of total the paid to be avoided.

Ninth.—Private property, when taken, to be paid for at reasonable prices by bonds, payable on demand at the capital of the beligerents, and civilians to be allowed at all times to leave besieged towns. Medicines, surgeons, &c., for the wounded and sick, to be allowed to enter, and no fines to be imposed on towns except for misconduct of the inhabitalia.

Tenth-No arms to be exported to belligerents.

The London Beconomist reckons up the value of property which the defenders of Paris expess to

The metropolis, says the writer, with a population of 3,400,000, having a valuation of about £27,000,000, represents a sum of £324,000,000, we may reckon that Paris, with a population of 1,800,000, contains private house property worth about £171,500,000. Deducting ten per cent as the value of the ground rents and unoccupied area, which may be treated as indestructible, though ground rents would fait if Paris were half destroyed, we have a net sum of £164,850,000, representing the value of Parisian buildings which a complete bombardment and a street defence would annihilate. On this basis we may calculate that an amount equal to one-half of the value of the buildings will be invested in furniture or other contents of the dwellings. In this way we get an estimate of £77,175,000 as the value of furniture and other contents of Parisian houses. The value of the stock in trade in Parisian shops and warehouses will probably be at least one-third of the aggregate of the above amount—another sam of £77,175,000. These three figures sum up a total of £311,700,000, which we may take as the minimum value of private property in Paris destructible in a stege. When the danger to such property alone is considered, it may well make the defenders of a great city pause, apart altogether from the losses already sustained in the environs; the probable destruction of roads, bridges and other works not insurable and not here reckoned; the danger of monuments, libraries, museums and works of art, whose real worts cannet be reckoned in money, and private house property worth about £171,500,000. struction of property would imply.

In mere money the loss of Paris would cost France quite as much as years of ordinary war.

Rothschild and Bismarck. A correspondent of the Cologue Gazette, writing by mail from Versailles, says:-

by mail from Versallies, says:—

The commissariat department at headquarters is not so difficult to provide as at La Ferrieres, where Baron Rothschild, although Consul for North Germany, did not exhibit his wonted hospitality. All eatables and drinkables were carefully hidden away, and, although everything was to be paid for, nothing good could be found or obtained by any of the servants of the Baron.

At last Count Bismarck lost all patience and explained himself in a most comprehensible manner to the seeward of the ex-Consul General, and, wonder upon wonder, eggs were produced, as also mifk, coffee, meat, poultry, vegetables—in short, everything that could contribute to the comforts and requirements of daily life, and the noble chatelain condescended in a most shameless manner to sell these articles to the royal personage and his staff.

SIEGES OF PARIS.

Previous Investments of the French Capital Coincident with Papal Councils.

Previous Investments of the French Capital
Coincident with Papai Councils.

[From the London Globe, Oct. 16.]
In attributing the siege of Paris to the Ecumenical
Council Father Hyacunthe chivairously dispensed
with history; but he certainly might have colored,
buttressed his unadorned, tottering proposition with
copious flustrations from her repertery of incontrovertible facts.

History recounts the exploits of armies with
eagle eyes and talons, coveting, clawing beautiful Paris. The slegss of Paris, fallible and
infallible, successful and unsuccessful, have
amounted to a dozen; the Ecumenical Councils
received as insalible to a dozen and a half. It is
really interesting to notice a few of the instances in
which an ecumenical council, as Father Hyacunthe
puts it, has been "the cause," or, as we prefer to
term it, has been "the cause," or, as we prefer to
term it, has been the proximate antecedent of a
Parisian siege. In 451 sat the Council of Chalcedon.
In 463 Childric L besleged Paris, and drove the
Romans out of the city.

In 1415 met the Council of Constance. In 1420 the
English took Paris, and held it for sixteen years,
notwithstanding an attempt on the part of Charles
Vil. to reduce it in 1427. The unusual length of possession—according to the chain of reasoning of
which unquestionably Father Hyacinthe has forged
the first link—was of course proportioned to the abnormal turpitude of the chastisement-bringing councli which was monstrous enough to rob the laity of
the eucharist.

In 1511 was convoked the Council of Pisa. In
1536 the Count of Charleis, with a hastile torse.

cii which was monetrous enough to ros the lasty of the eucharist.

In 1811 was convoked the Council of Pisa. In 1833 the Count of Charolals, with a hestile force, worried the walls of Paris, but he did not take the city. Father Hyacinthe knows very well why. The fact was that the Council of Pisa did just what ou flery Catholic reformer would have delighted to dg himself. It bridled "that frenzied Pontint," Juliug II. Of course no punishment was indicted, seein that no harm had been done. The Church of Rome had acted wisely. The city of Paris was, therefore, safe.

Now, if Paris is besieged in 1870 simply because a Now, if Parisis besieged in 1870 simply because a knot of venerable prelates assemble at kome—If the physical throes of one city spring from the monstrous mental conception of another—it remains for Father Hyacinthe to show why we should otherwise interpret as cause and effect the antecedence and subsequence of the two phenomena, as they repeat themselves, in history.

NAPOLEON'S FINANCES

Amounts and Location of His Deposits The letter of M. Pietri, the ex-Emperor's private secretary, addressed to the London papers, affirmng that his Majesty has no money invested in foreign funds, has produced a declaration from M. Max Pol, who says the position he fliled in Paris enables him to say with certainty that the following is a list of investments abroad which have been made by

In 1854-With Baring Brothers, of London 4,000,000 In 1863—In the Tunts loan. In 1864—In the Otteman loan. In 1866—At New York, on mortgage, by 10,000,000 Brown Brothers.
In 1867—In the Russian loan, by Funder & Co., and Plitz, banker, at St. Peters-In 1869—The Empress purchased an estate in her own name at Santander, through Don Trupita. 3,000,000 In 1870—The Empress purchased another estate at Alcoy, near Alicant. 2,000,000 In 1870—Placed with Berg von Dressen, at Amsterdam, for investment. 7,000,000

BAZAINE'S POLICY.

What He Held Out For.

What He Held Out For.

[Amiens (Oct. 16) correspondence of London News.]

A very important letter has been circuiated within the iast twenty-four hours among a number of gentlemen belonging to this town. Marshal Bazaine's brother lives in the neighborhood of Amiens, and he has written to a friend here to state that he has the Marshal's authority for saying, in the most decided manner, that the laster does not hold out at Metz either for the Emperor or for any other dynasty—but that he, his army and the fortress they defend, are at the order and under the command of the republic or whatever government may rule over France. As you may believe, this communication has been exceedingly well received here, for it clears up a cloud which was in some measure still hanging over the best army that France possesses, if not the only body of men which can really be thus designated at the present moment. I make no apology for subjoining the text of a decument so interesting:—

The Transport of the following statement which has appeared in the papers:—'Marshal Bazaine deciares to all whom it may concern that he holds his command from the Emperor; he can receive orders from him alone, and he does not recognize the republican government.' This assertion has no other source than a despatch from Berlin, dated September 18, which appeared in the Type on the Tits. Acopruling to this ple Marshal had

in the received unit army and its chief. Believe me, dear friend, that he whom Jules Farre, in his admirable can touching account of his interview with Bismarck, calls "our giorious Baraine," neither believes nor calls himself as five percor Marshal (an Marcolul & Empercur). He styles himself as a Marshal of France (Marcolul & Empercur), and that his brother declares to you he will never forget.

ORLEANISM.

Count de Chambord to the French People. was published on Sunday;-

FRENCHMEN—You are again masters of your destinies. For the fourth time within less than a century your political institutions are destroyed and we are given over to the saddest experiences. Is France to see the end of these barren agitations, the source of so many misfortunes? It is for you to answer. During the long years of undeserved exile I have not for a single day permitted my name to be a cause of division and of disturbance; but now that it may be a pledge of conclination and of security I do not hesitate to say te my country that I am ready to devote myself entirely to her welfare. Yes, France will rise again, If, enligatened by the teaching of experience and weary of so many fruitless endeavors, she will consent to enter again on the path which Providence has marked out for her. Chief of that House of Bourbon, which, by the help of God and of your fathers, once built up France into a powerful unity, I ought to feel more profoundly than any other the extent of our disasters, and to me more than to any other belongs the task of repairing them. Let the PRENCHMEN-You are again masters of you ought to feel more profoundly than any other the extent of our disasters, and to me more than to any other belongs the task of repairing them. Let the sorrow of my country be the signal for awakening and for noble efforts. The stranger will be driven from the soil, and the integrity of our territory assured, if we can only concentrate all our efforts, all our devotion and all our sacrifices. Do not forget that it is by a return to its traditions of faith and honor that the great nation, weakened for one moment, will recover its power and its glory. As I lately told you, government does not consist in faitering the passions of the peeple, but in sustaining itself by their virtues. De not allow yourselves longer to be led away by fatal delusions. Republican institutions which might correspond to new aspirations will never take root in our old menarchical soil. Penetrated with a sense of the needs of my time, all my ambition is to found, with your help, a truly national government, with right for its basis, honesty for the principle of its administration and moral groatness for its end. Let us wine away all memory of past disputes, so fatal to the development of true progress and true liberty. Frenchmen, let this one cry rise from your hearts, "All for France, by France and with France!"

The French Frontier (Switzerland), Oct 9, 1870. THE FRENCH FRONTIER (Switzerland), Oct 9, 1870.

SCIENCE AND WAR.

A Night Telegraph for Armies

A new nocturnal military telegraph has been invented by a Hungarian officer and sold to the Prustian War Department. By means of this telegraph, which consists of rockets of different colors, a communication can be established between two armies stationed at a distance of twenty miles from each other. It would enable Bazaine, for instance, to have communicated with the commandant of Thion-

Each rocket represents six words, and an order Each rocket represents six words, and an order containing 300 words can thus be conveyed by fifty rockets. The key to this telegraph, which may be altered so as to make it unintelligible to the enemy, contains all the words used in strategy and tactics. The price of one of these rockets is about two shil-

We give the following detailed account of this in-

We give the following detailed account of this invention from La Frances:—

M. I.—, the distinguished civil engineer and chemist, of the rue de Londres, Paris, has invented a rocket which will be a formidable engine of defence. He has christened it the fusee Satan. We have seen this rocket made, and we will endeavor to describe it to our readers. To the end of an ordinary rocket is attached a very slight receptacle of tin, having exactly the shape of a conical bullet. In this receptacle is arranged a chamber filled with a composition based, we believe, upon suiphuret of carbon, which composition, once lighted, gives out considerable heat. A fusee communicates from this chamber with the top of the rocket. The tin bullet is filled, just before being used, with petroleum oil. The lighted rocket rises in the air and traverses the space necessary to arrive over a certain spot. Arrived above its object, the rocket sets fire to the fusee, the composition in the chamber of the bullet takes light, bursts its envelope, and at the same time fires the peiroleum, which falls like a sheet of flame and continues burning. This sheet of flame fills a space of sixteen to twenty-four square metres, according to the size of the rocket. No. 1 throws one litre of petroleum, No. 2 two litres and No. 3 three litres. They can be thrown a distance of six kilometres, and almed with great precision, being balanced by means of a long stick attached to each rocket, which maintains the elevation given to it at the time of discharge. Some interesting experiments were made with this weapon at St. Cloud on the 10th of last month. In less than ten minutes a considerable space of ground was appalied by the terrible mature of this engine of destruction.

Just imagine this sea of fire falling upon the research worker when the successing experiments and the tenters of this engine of destruction.

Just imagine this sea of fire failing upon the Prussian masses, burning everything, setting light to the cartridges in the soldiers' pouches and to the animunition vans of the artillery. Their rout would be complete. The committee, in its report, has declared in its opinion no civilized nation could make use of these rockets except for reprisals; and it would be only in case of the Prussians firing upon us with petroleum bombs, such as they used at Strasbourg, that we should be entitled to retalize with the new rocket. However this may be, the Committee of National Defence has given the inventor a large building on the Battgnoile (formerly a girls' school), and has ordered the immediate manufacture, on a large scale, of Satan rockets. From day to day 200 workmen will be actively employed, and within a few days we shall have a sufficient stock to enable us to repay the Prussians in their own coth, if, as at Strasbourg, they make use of unlawful weapons.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

Señor Rivero. President of the Cortes, has been frequently indisposed of late. At Berlin it is generally believed that Russia de-sires to change the treaties of 1856.

The Poles are moving vigorously for a grand combined Panslavonic movement against Germanism. The Cossacks of the Don are called upon to contribute 80,000 men for a regular contingent for three years' service. Festivities are in progress in all of the Italian

cities to celebrate the gathering in of Rome to the The Roman government left but 1,500,000 france or lire in the treasury when displaced by the Italian

Information was also received that the Malta and Algiers section of the Marseilles, Algiers and Malta telegraph was successfully submerged October II.

The provisional government at Rome has offered pecuniary and other and to all refugees natives of Rome and returning to remain there after September 196

Two new comic papers have been started in Rome, the one entitled the Pipistretlo, or The Bat, and the other Don Pirtone, a name made celebrated by having been the title of a journal published under similar circumstances in 1848-49. A new political journal, entitled the Romano, has also appeared. der similar circumstances in 1862-8. A. New pointcal journal, entitled the Komano, has also appeared.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in his address at
the annual meeting of Queen's University in Dublin,
stated that "upon an analysis of the lists of successful candidates at the competitive examinations for
the civil service in India it is proved that Ireland
sent forth as many successful candidates as England, notwithstanding all her advantages, in proportion to the population of both countries.

The London Standard of the 18th of October,
speaking of the war prospect, says:—"No man in
his senses can suppose that in any true sense France
can be conquered. It is impossible for any nation,
how mighty soever, permanently to paralyze the
arm and break the spirit of 40,000,000 of such men
as dweil on the lertile plains between the Alps and
the Atlantic. By geographical situation France
seems destined to be the rating Power in Europe."

The current number of the Quarterly Review,

The current number of the Quarterly Review, says a London fournal, is essentially a war number. says a London fournal, is essentially a war number. It contains only two articles not directly suggested by the subject, and the tone even of these is mere or less influenced by it. The opening article, which deals with the whole question, is written by one who has a profound acquantiance with the facts, and who is not afraid to speak out his whole mind. The writer is of opinion that there is now absolutely no hope for france, and that the sooner she accepts whatever terms she can get the better for herself. This may be so, says the daily journal; but it is at least "not impossible, if Paris can hold out long enough, that the nation may yet pluck up its spirit sufficiently to resust so far as to secure less unfavorable conditions than those on which the Germana now insist."

The ceremonial of opening the academical session of the Catholic University at Dublin took place, October 15, in the church attached to that institution. There was a very large and inshionable congregation assembled, who, from the unusual interest they manifested in the sacred function, were (says the Freeman) evidently auxious to attach to it a good deal of solitical significance. The rector (Monsignor Woodlock) delivered an address. He dwelt long and eloquently on the principle "that science and religion could not be separated, and, in conclusion, proceeded to show that the Catholic Church had always prompted the outivation of theories and sciences."

POLITICAL.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

DANVILLE, Oct. 31, 1870.

The past week witnessed a crowded agricultural fair here, and presented a rare opportunity to ascertain political sentiment among the people of all races and colors. Every phase of opinion had its representative here, from the former fire-eating democratic secessionist to the mildest milk-and-water conservative, and from the most moderate republican to the extremest radical. The entire great sonthwestern tobacco region was fully represented, and though now in the midst of an exciting political canvass the first thing that forcibly struck the Northern observer, in contrast with the feeling a few years since, was the total absence of bitterness and political animosity. White democrats now tolewhile they, in turn, no longer clamer for the confiscation of "de white man's lans," or for that favorite radical negro delusion, "forty acres and a mule." As the radical carpet-bag emissaries disappear and their influence for evil abates a more healthy tone of social and political feeling succeeds, and in the rapid develop-ment of liberal ideas among both whites and blacks the prospect of advancement and future prosperity becomes almost visibly apparent in the Old Dominion. Nearly all the reconstruction issues of the past few years seem to be abandoned by the whites, and, as in duty bound, the negro is throwing overboard all the wild theories and delusive fallacies of social equality and the Africanization of the South.

With that keen political zest which has always characterized the Virginians, they seem thoroughly bent upon a complete reformation of the affairs of the State, to effect which they are co-operating with each other without regard to former political creed or opinion, remembering that in union there is power, and combining every influence in pursuit of the common interest. As a first step there is power, and combining every influence in pursuit of the common interest. As a first step towards this consummation they recognize and accept the social and political results of the war, prominent among which is the fixed fact of negro suffrage. Even that nice little point among politicians as to the manner of the adoption of universal suffrage—the democrats claiming that it belonged to the respective States, the republicans assuming the right and deciding it by a constitutional three-fourths of the States—seems to be ignored, and without any regard to national political issues the people of Virginia have accepted it, and have, consequently, dispensed with it as an issue. This effectually does away with all the bad feeling between the races as fast as the blacks begin to realize it, and in the place of ill will comes grounds of agreement and sympathy, which in time will create new issues for the common interest of both whites and blacks. In this very Congressional district there exists a notable instance of the amicable and friendly relations of the races in a political point of view. Halifax county, with a large negro majority, elected two conservative negro representatives to the legislature, as well as a white Senator, which was one of the greatest achievements of the walker victory of 1869, and to which the conservatives now point with pride. There is no use in disguising the fact, which here is more foroibly presented than anywhere, that the democratic element is gradually absorbing the negro, because their future interests and prosperity are inseparably connected with the white population of the South. The political leaders in Virginia, and, undeed, in all the Southern States, are not those now visuole as candidates on the stamp. Tacy are in the background, and are stationed at points from which they can view the field with a microscopic eye and direct the imovements of the armics, as does a general in a military campaign. In a few years the very element now the cause of so much disturbance will be

gift.
The candidates for Congress in this, the Fourth district, which comprises the counties of Pittsylva-nia, Halliax, Franklin, Henry, Patrick, Charlotte, Lumenburg, Meckleaburg and Brunswick, are Colonel William L. Owen, conservative, and W. H. H. Stowell, radical. Odionel Owen, the conservative candidate, is a native and resident of Halliax and has figured

Stowell, radical.

Oolouel Owen, the conservative candidate, is a native and resident of Halifax and has figured somewhat in political life, though not a politician in the proper sense of the term. He is about fifty years of age, has been a successful merchant during a long period of his life, and is a gentieman of intelligence and unimpeachable integrity. Being an original Unien man he took no active part in the prosecution of the war, but during its continuance he performed the good offices of active in a manner which gave no offence to his neighbors. After the cessation of hostilities he was one of the first to advocate a restoration of the State to the Union, and on the passage of the reconstruction acts by Congress he urged their acceptance from the first, and long before the great body of the white people of the State had rieided to the decrine of negro suffrage as an established fact, he was a delegate to the Johnson Legislature in '6s, and was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1857-85, and in that heterogeneous body Colonel Owen occupied a sort of middle ground between the extremes. He opposed the proscriptive features of the constitution, and was nimical to the adoption of that instrument until they were stricken out. His disabilities have been removed, and if deetca he will make a cautious and safe working member.

The radical candidate in this district, W. H. H. Stowell, is a native of Massachusetts, who came to Virginia as an omeer in the revenue service. It is to the agency and inducence of the assessors, collectors and their deputies in this district, which he proposes to represent in Congress. He is strictly a carpet-bagger, as that term is politically understood in the South, and his nomination was stoutly opposed by the native radicals. Party pressure, however, will drive them to his support, distasteful though it be.

This district is very doubtful, and I meline to the beliet that owen will be elected. Wells' majority over Waker in July, 1800, was about 1,200, but unis can be o

THE CAMPAIGN IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 29, 1870. The canvass now going on in the State of Alabama is being marked with more energy and bitterness than has characterized the respective parties since the war. The course of the republican party to a dispassionate observer has more of that in it which s commendable than their hot-headed, though determined, opponents. It is plain to see that the result of the pending State election will be favorable to the republicans; for while their opponents are seriously in earnest, and believe they are moving heaven and earth in the "white man's" cause, those energetic and experienced persons who manage the masses of republican voters coolly watch every move of democratic leaders and check them by process of political moves, in which they spare neither time nor money, while democratic erators are sounding the rally cry of a "white man's party" and appealing to the white masses to drive out by their milots on the 8th of November the pestilential "carpet-bagger," and to dethrone from the high places of the land those whom negro ballots and federal bayonets have set over them. Republican speakers, and their name is legion, point to these same "carpet-baggers" as men who in general bave been quiet, though necessarily prominent, citizens; men who, though brought prominently forward as actors in the formation and perfection of the repubfrom party in our midst, have amassed, by thrift and the investment of their means among us, fortunes. Those same men are large taxpayers and have an identity of interest here which political ribaidry and ridicule cannot impair. On the contrary, their very positions as taxpayers defeat the arguments of their revilers. Their appeals to unsent the present State officers are being met by the people with cold cheer; for promptly are these uppeals and the consequent personal attacks unset of the Chicago river; the drimen war: the peals and the consequent personal attacks unset of the chicago river; the drimen war: the peals and the consequent personal attacks unset of the chicago river; the drimen war: the peals and the consequent personal attacks unset of the potato crop; the capture of the capture the present State officers are being met by the people with cold cheer; for promptly are these up-

so managed that the people do not feel the burden of a dollar of additional tax. A healthy State credit abroad has guar-inteed everything. Even democrats dare not doubt the fulfilment of every obligation by the corporators and contractors, and cannot get up a shadow of alarm about the State bonds among the most timid. The adoption of a school system which stands unchallenged as a monument of justice, even by democracy, has given the republican party a hold upon the poor man which demagogues cannot loosen. The appropriation of the whole poil tax of the State, together with other allowances, which I propose to mention in another letter, has established a school fund adequate to all purposes. But were unto any man who has had aught to do with the disbursement of this fund for the past two years. Notwithstanding the hold that schools are catablished in nearly every township in the State through this school system, when heretofore there were sediom more than two free schools in accounty, and often not one, yet democratic cantesis are in some inatances I read of bringing tears to the eyes, albeit unused to the melting mood, as did Colonel Hodgson, the democratic cannot be democratic expenses the school state of Superintendeat of Public Instruction, a deploting the seas of poor men growing up is ignorance while readiest officials officials and reverling in this money. I read of this crying matter in a North Alabama paper, as having occurred in Jackson, consair, I have never heard the Oolonel in public; but it is true that he can wring tears from the eyes of the sovertegues of old Jackson, on of to the dull desails of sohool statistics, I propose that the position of eagle orator, which is filled by some one in every State, be given to him. I know of but one thing have moral courage—and well may he have it, for it is the grand requisite for a man who, "to the manor born," as he is, and as am, openly says he is a republican.

At present I shall make no further personal mention of the party nominees than those for the high position of Governor. The democratic party met is convention, with a full representation of delegates, some time in September, I think. The personnet of that Convention is indeed worthy of comment, and the republican party are charitably retipent in their public comments thereon. Old party hacks, work out, laid on the political shelf years before the war, were there; all that is left of those who "fired the Southern heart" were there, and, in truth, a better reflection of the Convention of 1800 could not have been gotten together. Yet these men wore not demonstrative of any treason to the government. It they are traitors their treachery is hidden. They adopted a miled support to all laws of their government, "so long as they are in force;" delivered an eloquent nomity upon radical plundering and rascality; nominated Mr. B. B. Lindssay, of North Alabana, for Governor, and made up a rull Stabe ticket, and departed to mangurate a thorough campaign for a restoration of the State government to their honest loyal hands. I cannot, for the rife of me, born and know full well how honestly they feet—not think, for they will not allow themselves to think—that republicans are running their State for them. Never, in the history of the civilized world, were men to be judged from the standpoint these men are. Raised as they were, deducated as they were, the changes and revolutious of the past ten years have confronted them with a state of stubborn facts at which their very instructs revolt, and this very revulsion listens to no pleadings of reason; nor, come as these endanges may with whatever is conductive of State weal, they give no heed to it, but present a united from to opposition. They are prepared to accept no good out of republicanism nor, the south are the gre pressed with the nates and stubbo judices of the actors of 1800, will be to the good fruits of republicanism, f prejudices are gleaned, and not indootrib judices of the actors of 1860, will better take to the good fruits of republicanism, for their prejudices are gleaned, and not indoorfnated in blood and bone as those of their fathers were. In point of blind and stubborn resistance to all and everything which smacks of Yankeedom, Southerners are without a parallel. A common grief, a common desolation of homes, a common lost cause, still makes them all akin. Is there not something sadly commendable in the course of these people! And yet, amidst it all, one's patience is lost as he strives to find a method in this madness. It does seem that common reason would suggest to a people to seek to aliay prejudices towards a government under whose laws they choose to be governed, and strive to realize an identity of interest with their fellow man. I can only solve it is this way—proud, haughty, used to control and command, they you did always, next to their chattel, the negro, their State rights dogma; having irretrievably lost the one through the terrible ordeal of war, they recognize no other question as settled than that the negro is free, and are struggling hard and stubbornly, yes, madly, I fear, to regain control over their State amins, with what utterfor object time alone can unfold. I de not charge them with any matured plan of action after this, but I do charge that it is now with the party leaders the consummation devoutly to be wished for. No party issues are being made in this canvass; personal vitaperation is the programme of the democratic orators, and a general charge of swinding and peculation upon their opponents. Experience with the people, however, satisfies me every day that the underlying principles of the republican party are surely and fast taking hold with the masses; the negro is a unit, and the economical, quiet and satesmanike administration of State affairs by Governor Smith, the Present republican neutronent, will secure an addition of 10,000 voices to to the republican party are surely and fast taking hold with the masses; the negro is a uni

POLITICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Chicago Times works up a wonderful analogy between Cincinnatus and Long John Wentworth, of that city. The Roman farmer, after his term of office expired, returned to his plough, while the

Chicago ciongation went to grass.

The democratic press of the Southwest have been pitching into the President's Thanksgiving procla-mation as an invasion of "States' rights." Since they learned the result of the West Virginia election they have changed their tone, and are now ready with their Te Deurns, Politics Is generally provocative of profaulty, but the Hooster who erased with invisible lok the names of several candidates from tickets distributed to his friends, who always voted "without scratching," is said to be responsible for the sudden appearance of a certain hot lake. The atmosphere in his vicinity gave a surphurous vapor

for several days after election.

A Boston paper makes merry over the "young men's" political clubs in the Hub. When assembled in solemn conclave their pates bear a strong reson-

blance to a watermelon patch. It is money in Secretary Cox's pocket to go out of office. In Cincinnati he makes \$15,000 a year by his practice and fives on \$19,000; in Washington his salary was \$8,000, and he had to spend \$15,000.

The election in Georgia is to continue three days.
This will enable the plantation "field hands" to de their repeating with neatness and despatch. Both political parties are prating about "fairelections. Susan B. and her Sorosis sisters want

fair electors. A Western paper gives the following evidences of republican corruption in view of the complaints made by the democracy:--